



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 19, 1879.

In view of the fact that the requisite majority to pass the bill for the settlement of the State debt exists in the Virginia House of Delegates, the unnecessary and protracted delay in the passage of that bill is naturally the subject of a good deal of comment, some of which we are sorry to say is unfavorable to the morals as well as to the manners of that body. The bill has been thoroughly discussed on the hustings, by the press, and in the General Assembly, and even if its opponents are conscientious in their opposition, as sensible men they must be aware by this time that every member has made up his mind how to vote, that therefore nothing further they can say will have any effect, and that the bill must finally pass no matter how long they may delay its passage. Why, then, cease their opposition at once, and let the bill pass? They certainly have done all that men could do to defeat the bill, and should it prove injurious to the interests of the State, nobody could shake his finger at them and say they did it.

Both branches of the 40th Congress have started off well, and up to this time there is every indication that similar indiscretions to those that characterized the sessions of the democrats in the forty fifth will be avoided. The democrats in this Congress have a grave responsibility resting upon them, but they also have among them plenty of men capable of assuming that responsibility, and of discharging its duties efficiently. So far those men have been put in their proper places, and with so favorable a beginning none but the most confirmed pessimist could anticipate an unsuccessful end.

It would not be surprising if the protective tariff just established by Canada were to open the eyes of the republicans in the country to the benefits of free trade, to which they have been so long blind. Heretofore they have been so long blind because such a tariff was of especial benefit to several monopolies in the North; but self interest will now take another direction, for all the American cities and towns along the border, and in fact all the cities engaged in the Canadian trade, will suffer from this spread of the American tariff system.

At the recent commencement of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania there were only ninety one graduates, of whom only three were from the country south of the Potomac. Before Philadelphia had acquired the habit of abusing and insulting everybody who lives in the South, its medical schools were better patronized than those of any other city in the country, and all the medical students from the South attended them. Now they go to New York, where they are better treated.

We call the attention of our readers to the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, published in today's Gazette, rendered in the case of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, being an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois. It will have some bearing on the railroad cases now in the Virginia courts, and may possibly reverse some decisions already pronounced.

The American reprint of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine has been received from its publishers, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company of New York. Among its contents are: 'Picking up the Pieces—A Comedy,' Part 12 of John Caldigate; 'A Scots Bishop; Contemporary Literature; The Great Unlaid; Climate in the Levant; Odillon Barrot in 1848; and the Zulu War.

New York Police Commissioners.
NEW YORK, March 19.—The investigation by Mayor Cooper into the charges against the Police Commissioners, has been begun in the Mayor's office. Commissioners Smith, Eckhardt and Nichols are present with a formidable array of counsel. The corridors near the Mayor's office are thronged with politicians and others. Mr. Eckhardt was first asked what he had to say to the charges preferred in the letter he had received from the Mayor. Mr. Eckhardt read a reply denying the jurisdiction of the Mayor, stating that his (Eckhardt's) term expired in April, 1877, and he could not be removed from office except with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Cooper overruled this view. The case is still proceeding.

Fires.
WOODSTOCK, ONT., March 19.—A fire this morning destroyed the law offices of Fletcher & Finkles and Bryon Phillips, the jewelry store of B. T. Crawford and the confectionery store of J. Martin's. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 19.—The ship Andenla, with 3,700 bales of cotton for Liverpool, is on fire at the levee. The "Protektor" is working on her.

Cattle Disease.
NEW YORK, March 19.—Many new cases of pleuro pneumonia in the Brooklyn cow stables are found as the inspection by Drs. McLean and Ball is continued. In Bay Ridge, just outside of the city line, some exceedingly bad cases have been found and the animals slaughtered. Many strict quarantines have been established.

Death of Dr. DeKoven.
CHICAGO, March 19.—Rev. James DeKoven, D.D., Dean of Racine, Wis., College, died suddenly of apoplexy at the college this morning, at nine o'clock. He was recently elected rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, but had not yet accepted the flattering call.

Archbishop Purcell still expresses belief that every one who holds a claim against him will yet be paid up and his diocese relieved of all embarrassments. The kind responses that have come from the cardinal at New York and the archbishops at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other places, and numerous assurances from priest and laymen throughout the country, give him much hope.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was decided at a Cabinet meeting yesterday to send as soon as possible a United States man of war to Sitka, Alaska, to protect American interests.

An examination of the sulphur which fell in a shower, Monday, over the Lehigh Valley, proves it to be simply the pollen from a species of pine, caught up by the wind and carried from southern or New Jersey forest.

After all the expenses of the recent international walking match have been paid the following amounts will be distributed to the pedestrians: Rowell \$21,500; Eavis \$12,300; Harriman \$8,500; O'Leary \$1,000.

The second election for mayor at Augusta, Maine, yesterday, resulted in the choice of Charles E. Nash, the present incumbent. The vote stood: Nash, Citizens', 818 votes; Patterson, republican, 553; Black, democrat, 228.

The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Louisiana passed off quietly yesterday, a light vote being polled. The democratic and combination candidates were generally elected, but in some parishes the straight republican ticket was successful.

A serenade was tendered Mr. Randall in Washington last night in honor of his reelection as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The marine band was in attendance. At Mr. Randall's house that gentleman appeared, and after remarking that he felt greatly honored by this mark of their esteem, he spoke in glowing terms of what he conceived to be the future of the democratic party. A serenade will be tendered Mr. Blackburn by citizens of the district this evening.

The second day's trial of the breach of promise suit at Washington, of Mrs. Oliver against Senator Cameron, was taken up by a discussion of the admissibility of certain testimony, and by continued evidence by Mrs. Oliver. She related the story of her life and adventures, and a sensation was produced in court by General Butler confronting her with her long lost husband, Thos. M. Oliver. She recognized him, claimed that when she lived with him as his wife he already had a wife, and consequently her marriage with him was not valid.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Berlin dispatch says Herr Liebknecht's speech has sadly injured the Socialist cause.

The Manchester mill masters have agreed to a compromise of 5 per cent. in the proposed reduction of wages.

A decree has been issued in Lisbon prohibiting the importation of pork in any shape from the U. S. because of trichina.

A great fire was ravaging Rangoon, the capital of Burmah yesterday, for which place Gen. Grant had just left Calcutta.

A dispatch from Paris says: Minister Ferry's higher education bill awfully aims at the exclusion of the Jews from the rights of teaching.

A correspondent at Saragossa telegraphs as follows: "Do not credit any statements of the exact number of deaths. The loss of life must have been enormous. I witnessed the whole disaster. The houses fell mostly in such a manner as to hold the corpses down."

A Berlin dispatch says the tariff commission seems particularly anxious to secure German industry against American competition. It has proposed heavy duties upon most of the articles now imported from America. The protectionists are also advocating plenty of paper money.

Work on the international exhibition building in the City of Mexico has been commenced. The government has issued circulars to all the Mexican State governors to adopt measures for the success of the exhibition, which will be inaugurated on the 14th of January next, and continue three months. All the nations invited to participate, including nations without diplomatic representation and foreign agents, private or official, will enjoy equal facilities. Goods will only pay duty when sold, and can remain six months exhibited free and at free storage in the locality of the exhibition.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Phlegar, from the special committee charged with the investigation of certain charges made against Dr. W. H. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, that he issued an order to the county superintendent of Pennsylvania not to grant certificates to a certain grade of teachers who were not subscribers to the Educational Journal, presented a report. The report states that they have heard the testimony of Senator John Hurt and others, "that neither the Board of Education nor Dr. William H. Ruffner ever instructed any county superintendent of schools not to grant a certain class of teachers' certificates to persons who were not subscribers to the Virginia Educational Journal or any other educational journal."

The Moffett register bill was resumed.

The specific license tax was reduced from \$75 to \$50, and from \$150 to \$100.

An amendment was also adopted requiring the payment of the specific tax to be made in advance.

An amendment was adopted requiring one-fifth of the tax under the act to be paid in lawful money of the United States for the benefit of the free schools.

In the House of Delegates the following were reported from committees: A bill to amend the Code in relation to the registering of deeds and other contracts; a bill to amend an act revising and amending the criminal laws of this State; to amend the 4th section of chapter 19 of the new criminal procedure of Virginia; a joint resolution requesting Congress to devote the proceeds of sale of the public lands to public free school education.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to examine the Davies & Johnson register, and report as early as practicable as to the expediency of adopting the same in lieu of the Moffett register.

Mr. McCabe presented a bill for the hiring of convict labor and leasing of the penitentiary to the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R. Co.

Mr. Barbours then continued and concluded his fiscal argument in opposition to the pending bill for the settlement of the public debt. He was followed by Mr. Taliferro.

Sudden Death.
ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—Frederick W. Foote, aged 63, editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, and previous to its founding editor of the New Jersey Journal, died suddenly last night of apoplexy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Judging from the crowd at the Capitol to day one would naturally suppose that the interest felt in the proceedings of this extra session was no greater than that taken in a regular session, for the attendance of spectators was hardly any larger than it was at any day during the last session. The House to day wore its usual appearance with the exception of the new faces among the members and the changed positions of the old ones, by reason of the mutations caused by the redistribution of seats. Messrs. Wood, Johnston and Chalmers drew the three seats on the outer circle, adjoining the main aisle, probably the most disagreeable in the House, but Mr. Wood has exchanged with some one else, and was sitting to-day in the centre of the democratic side. Gen. Johnston occupied the seat that fell to his lot, the desk of which was adorned with a handsome bouquet. In this connection it may be remarked that the General and Gen. Beale and Judge Harris were the only men here of the Virginia delegation who voted for Randall in the democratic caucus—all the rest were Blackburn men. Mr. Randall was taken by a friend to the General's seat in the House, yesterday, and introduced to him, and the two had a few minutes of pleasant conversation. One of the incidents to-day was the friendly meeting of Messrs. Randall and Blackburn in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, and their handshaking when parting.

The House to day was occupied chiefly in the consideration of the Hull-Bisbee contested election case, Judge Harris conducting the democratic side of the case and Mr. Frye the republican side. During Mr. Frye's speech he said he was not one of those republicans who believed that the democrats were utterly corrupt.

During the debate on the case the President's message was received, read, and on motion of Mr. Wood, appropriately referred and ordered to be printed.

There was nothing unusual in the Senate except the numerous calls the members received from persons applying for positions to be filled by the new Senate.

The numerous friends of Senator Johnston will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered as to be able to be in his seat to day.

Among the bills introduced during the morning hour were two by Mr. Beck, one for the removal of all political disabilities occasioned by reason of the war, and the other to abolish the test oath.

Reorganization of Senate Committees.

The democratic senators held a caucus yesterday, at which the report of the committee appointed to arrange the democratic personnel of the Senate committees was ratified. It is as follows:—Finance—Senators Bayard, chairman, Wallace, Kernan, Voorhes and Beck. Appropriations—Senators Davis of W. Va., chairman, Withers, Beck, Wallace and Eaton. Foreign Relations—Senators Eaton, chairman, Johnston, Morgan, Hill and Pendleton. Commerce—Senators Gordon, chairman, Ransom, Randolph, Herford and Coke. Judiciary—Senators Thurman, chairman, McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar and Davis, of Ill.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, is also on the following: Revision of the Laws, Private Land Claims and Census.

The other chairmanships are as follows:—Patents and Elections, Senator Sully; Military Affairs, Randolph; Naval Affairs, McPherson; Postoffices and Post Roads, Maxey; Public Lands, McDonald; Indian Affairs, Coke; Pensions, Withers; Claims, Cockrell; Manufactures, Grover; Agriculture, Johnston; District of Columbia, Harris; Patents, Kernan; Public Buildings and Grounds, Jones of Fla.; Territories, Garland; Railroads, Ransom; Mines and Mining, Herford; Revision of the Laws, Wallace; Education and Labor, Bailey; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Butler; Printing, Whyte; Library, Voorhes; Consular Expenses, Hill; Rules, Morgan, and Enrolled Bills, Vance. On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Senator Beck; to examine the several branches of the civil service, Senator Vesey; to take into consideration the state of the law concerning the electoral votes for President, &c., Morgan; to investigate Treasury Department accounts, &c., Davis, of W. Va.; on the Census, Pendleton; on Epidemic Diseases, Harris on the Mississippi river, Lamar.

The "Teller committee" is reorganized, with Mr. Wallace as chairman, and Messrs. Bailey, Garland, McDonald and Kernan as the other democratic members.

The select committees on the subject of the removal of the Northern Obeyances to the Indian Territory and to inquire into all claims of United States citizens against Nicaragua are to be continued with the same membership as at present, their respective chairmen being Senators Kirkwood and Hamlin.

The caucus left three chairmanships of standing committees to be filled by republicans, viz., those of the Committees on Private Land Claims, on Revolutionary Claims, and on Enrolled Bills.

Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, in session at Centerville, was addressed yesterday by Miss Guttridge of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, from Yokohama, Japan.

The Conference resolved itself into Superannuated Fund Society, Dr. E. J. Drinkhouse in the chair; vice presidents were elected, J. D. Kitzler and W. M. Strayer; recording secretary, W. R. Graham; corresponding secretary, A. W. Mather; board of managers, E. J. Drinkhouse, W. S. Hammond, R. S. Norris, pastor of West Baltimore, H. E. Z. Hoffman, W. H. Griffith, J. W. Cole and E. B. Bates.

The treasurer reported \$3,304.50 for disbursements.

The anniversary of the Superannuated Fund Society was held in the evening, Rev. F. T. Little addressing a crowded assembly.

The Burmese Trouble.

CALCUTTA, March 19.—The origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British residents at Mandalay, is that the latter protect and refuse to deliver up to slaughter two royal prisoners and their families, who have taken refuge at the residence. The King of Burmah, who is said to be mad with drink, urged by fanatics and the reactionary party, threatens to force the residence. Such a hostile measure on the part of the government it is believed would be the signal for a general massacre of Europeans.

A New Colony.

ROME, March 19.—During the coming summer thousands of Italians will leave Taranto for the southern coast of New Guinea to establish a colony to be called Italia. The initiators and leaders of the enterprise are Meotti Garibaldi and a fellow soldier named Achille Fazzari. The London Times' Rome dispatch says: "The money required for the project, \$6,000,000, is ready. The applications to join the expedition are more than can be granted. Many deputies are amongst the adventurers."

Two Men Killed.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—As a farmer, named Campbell and his son were crossing on the banks of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad at Rochester, Ohio, last evening, they were run over by a passenger train. The father was instantly killed and the son received injuries from which he died soon after.

Ashore.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 19.—The schooner E. Leonard, from Boston, bound for Charleston, came ashore opposite this place this morning. Her cargo consists of apples and bedsteads. She will probably get off at high water to-night.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Hill, of Ga., presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Gordon. He said the latter was detained from the Senate by sickness.

Numerous bills were introduced—one by Mr. Eaton to revise the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; by Mr. Burdette to reorganize the courts of the United States; and by Mr. Beck to remove all political disabilities imposed by the 14th article of the constitution; also a bill to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring a test oath.

Mr. Edmunds offered a preamble and resolution with a view of modifying the business of the extra session to the objects for which it was called. The resolution is as follows:

Mr. Wallace submitted the list of standing committees which was, under a suspension of the rules, agreed to.

The Senate at quarter to one took an hour's recess until the messages could be received from the President. At quarter to two it reassembled, and the following message was received:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of the last Congress to make the required appropriation for the expenses of the several executive departments of the government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress.

The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed, and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanent legislation, and by peace and rest, I command these few necessary measures to your consideration.

(Signed) JAMES B. HAYES.
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1879.

On motion of Mr. Whyte it was referred to the Committee on Printing, and at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The following resolution which was offered in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds to day, in accordance with a unanimous agreement of the republican caucus.

Resolved, That the necessity for the present special session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the army and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, and whereas the business and other public interests of the country will be best promoted by continuing legislation at this session to making provision for the objects aforesaid and by an early adjournment, therefore be it resolved that all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to appropriate committees and not reported until the next December session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House had under consideration and discussion the disputed election case from the 22 Congressional district of Florida.

During the discussion of the above case the committee to wait on the President and inform him the House was organized for business and stated he would further read in his message. Accompanying the President's message are numerous bills from the Secretary of the Treasury of the money needed for the army, and the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. The estimates are the same as those submitted at the opening of the session, with the exception of the items provided for at that session. Under the army bill the last Congress made provision for the military academy at West Point, and for fortifications and armament. This latter, according to the estimates \$28,340,500 yet to be appropriated for the support and maintenance of that branch. None of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations were provided for even in part. The estimates for these expenses are \$16,520,601.91. To these appropriations are also to be added the item for court expenses which is generally placed in the Judiciary Civil bill, but which was left out of that bill at the last session. The estimates for these expenses is \$8,000,000.

At a caucus meeting of republican senators this morning the personnel of the minority representation on the Senate committees was arranged, and the list returned to the chairman of the democratic caucus by whom it will be offered to the Senate for adoption this afternoon. Three chairmanships of standing committees, reserved to the republicans, were: Judiciary, Mr. Johnston; Land Claims and Enrolled Bills, Mr. Johnston; and the caucuses to Senators Anthony, Edmunds and Conkling, respectively.

Mr. Dawes retires from the Finance Committee, the four republicans now left on it being Senators Morrill, Barry, Jones of Nevada, and Allison.

The minority representation on the Appropriation Committee will be as follows: Messrs. Windom, Allison, Blaine and Bath. Mr. Chandler is assigned to the Committee on Commerce, together with Messrs. Conkling, McMillan and Jones of Nevada, who were on it last session.

Mr. Carpenter takes the place formerly occupied by Mr. Howe as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling continue upon it. Mr. Carpenter is also made a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the other republican members being Messrs. Hamlin, Conkling and Kirkwood.

The republican caucus this morning, after a general interchange of views, agreed unanimously to the legislative program of the present session, which is to be confined to the passage of the two appropriation bills free from all political legislation, and Mr. Edmunds was authorized to offer in the Senate a resolution to that effect.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Representative Sparks, of Illinois, a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, of the last session of Congress, has been authorized by prominent democratic members of the present Congress to submit to the House at the first practicable moment the Army Appropriation bill, and call for its immediate consideration.

Irish Catholic Colonization Society.
CHICAGO, March 19.—The Irish Colonization Society yesterday adopted a plan for its session proposed by Bishop Ireland. Its object is to assist poor and worthy people to secure homes upon lands and to form an organization for the purpose; its name to be the "Irish Catholic Colonization Society of America;" it shall have an executive board of seven bishops and seven laymen with full power to act for the convention and perfect a practicable plan. The following were appointed as members of the board: Laymen—General Lawler, of Prairie du Chien; Anthony Kelly, of Minneapolis; P. J. L. J. of St. Louis; John J. O'Connell, of Boston; W. J. O'Connell, of Chicago; J. A. Creighton, of Omaha, and P. V. Hickey, of New York. Bishops—Irish and Connor, with full power to select five other bishops. The convention adjourned after a brief evening session.

Escaped from Prison.
DOVER, DEL., March 19.—Last night three prisoners, Julian Kent, colored, Hiram Griffin, white, and Thomas Cox, knocked down the prison keeper, Walter Pratt. Leaving him in an insensible condition, they took his keys, and Kent and Griffin escaped. Cox remained behind to prevent Pratt from giving a speedy alarm. He was discovered by the sheriff's wife, but knocked her down and followed his companions.

The Richmond Imbroglio.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 18, 1879.

To the Public:—

I so address this statement because of the example set me by two gentlemen so distinguished as Judge James Keith, of the Warrenton circuit, and Mr. W. W. Henry, of Richmond city, for whom I entertain feelings of the highest respect and consideration. I saw and read their statements in the Dispatch of yesterday. Judge Keith declares his is written at the request of the Governor. Mr. Henry, his, from a spontaneous and generous impulse to vindicate the Governor from what he esteemed an injustice. I admire the friendship of the first, as well as the chivalrous impulse of the last.

Of Judge Keith's statement, I have not one word to say except that, coming from one of the purest of men as well as one of the ablest judges of the State, it is "worthy of all acceptance." I will not claim that it corroborates every statement of my recollection, lest it should be supposed that I did so in a spirit of controversy. I leave the public to draw the proper conclusion.

Of Mr. Henry's statement, and especially of his inferences, I should not have one word to say; for the fact that he undertakes to adjudicate that great injustice has been done the Governor, and then so framing his statement (doubtless not designedly) as to lead the public to the conclusion that I was the author of the injustice.

I do not propose to be condemned by one discharging the functions of both judge and witness. Such is not according to the principles of the common law.

The statement of my first interview with Mr. Henry, as made by himself, is substantially correct. When he remarked that he "had just heard that Judge Robertson had been associated with me in the Rives cases" (prompted by a cutting in the world but a spirit of friendship,) instead of replying, yes, and no more, I replied, "and Gen. Johnson." Upon the authority of this response Mr. Henry tells me that "when he entered the Governor's house he remarked to the Governor that he had just heard from the Attorney General that he (the Governor) had appointed Judge Robertson and Gen. Johnson to assist in the Rives matter." This confessed lapse of memory, on the part of Mr. Henry in walking from the Capitol steps to the Governor's house, a period of not more than two minutes, will render it extremely unsafe to rely upon the accuracy of that memory in recalling a much more detailed statement of facts, after the lapse of two weeks instead of two minutes. Of the conversation I had with Mr. Henry in the House of Delegates, he has not been able to recall one item, save, only, that I told him that he was mistaken in stating to the Governor that I had told him that the Governor had appointed Judge Robertson and Gen. Johnson to assist in the Rives cases. I then said that I wanted him to understand distinctly the circumstances under which Gen. Johnson was invited into the case, and repeated to him, as well as I could, the statement made to others, and which substantially is that contained in my article to the Whig of the 11th March. It is but just to Mr. Henry to say that while I was making the statement to him he seemed oppressed by the responsibilities of State legislation, and while he gave me his time, he gave what was going on in the House his attention. During my conversation he was upon the floor more than once. Of this I do not complain, for what was my loss the State's gain. When I left Mr. Henry, I felt conscious that though I had made the effort I had utterly failed to make him understand what had passed between the Governor and myself about bringing Gen. Johnson into the case. Mr. Henry refers to the fact "that since the publication of my letter he had talked with me as to what passed between us in the House," &c. During the session of the suit of the State vs. Johnson, Fox & Poe, in the Circuit Court of Richmond, which commenced on the 12th instant, and only closed this evening at six o'clock, and in which I have been engaged and almost entirely absorbed from 10 a. m. to 5 or 6 p. m. every day, Mr. Henry came to the court room, I think on Thursday last, and asked me when I would be at my office. I replied that I expected to be here during recess. He said that he would call at 3 1/2 o'clock; that the Governor had called upon him to make a statement and that he wanted to read it to me before he handed it in. I told him very well. He did not call at my office as promised. About 4 o'clock he again came to the court room and called me out. He read over his statement. I told him that so far as it referred to my interview in the House, it was wholly incorrect, and did not reproduce a single fact that transpired. He replied that the statement was correct, and did not recall them, as I then said. I told him that I was not surprised that he could not recall them, for I was conscious when talking to him in the House that I did not have his attention. He replied that he was very sorry. I told him it was not a matter of much consequence, and that he had better make his statement according to his own recollection and without any reference to the interview we were then having. I understood him to say he would do so. This end my review of Mr. Henry's statement. I however append the statement of several gentlemen to whom I am acquainted with, who understood the Governor as saying and wishing. I shall not question the right of any one, nor of every one, to speak of matters of mere memory. But when the judgment is pronounced, and the memory is vouchsafed for its justice, I beg to say that, like the Ghost of Hamlet, "it comes to such a questionable shape, that I must speak to it."

In closing this communication, which shall be my last, I must again protest that there is not, and there will not be, any question of a party between Governor Holliday and myself. The memories may often be at fault; our intentions never. Neither do I think Mr. Henry has done me intentional wrong. I therefore correct my friends, and respectfully request all others, not to do anything that seemingly associates me with either of the above named gentlemen.

JAMES G. FIELD.

P. S.—I will be obliged to the papers publishing Mr. Henry's statement to publish this also.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1879.

Attorney General James G. Field.

Dear Sir—Your note of this morning is at hand. Your statement in your letter of the 11th of March of the interview between us in regard to the retention of Gen. B. T. Johnson as associate counsel in the matter of the Rives usurpation is substantially correct. I know of nothing essential that I could add to or take from it, except, perhaps, this fact, which you fail to mention: Shortly after the interview referred to in your letter terminated, you came to my seat in the Senate chamber and remarked to me that "the Governor had mentioned that matter about Gen. Johnson to you, and you thought it would be all right." I think I subsequently repeated this remark of yours to the gentleman who had asked me to see you in regard to the matter. I do not deem it necessary to give in detail what occurred between us; I would scarcely attempt to do so, as our interview was very hurried, but I think all that passed has been substantially stated.

Permit me to add that I very much regret this unpleasant correspondence and apparent conflict in the statement of fact between yourself and the Governor; but I am satisfied that with you both it is a mere matter of memory and not of intention, such as we witness every day in our practice as lawyers, between gentlemen of the highest character, testifying to any detailed statement of facts. I hope it may soon terminate. I may add, also, that I regret, because it has occasioned the withdrawal of Gen. Johnson from the case. I believe his services would have been valuable to the State, for he has given this and kindred questions great attention, and during the last session of the General Assembly has bestowed great labor upon this very subject, and I may say with due respect to you and your associate counsel, that in my humble opinion, he is the best informed lawyer in this State upon such questions; therefore, I have no apology to offer for having suggested his retention in the case.

Yours, very truly,

DANIEL A. GRIMLEY.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL.

RICHMOND, VA., March 18, 1879.

Gen. J. G. Field, Attorney General.

Dear Sir—I received your note this morning before I was out of bed, requesting me to state my recollection of an interview with you and me in the House of Delegates on Monday, the 3d of March, last.

You came and sat down by me, and we conferred about the wisdom or impolicy of any action by the Committee on Federal Relations as to the use of the jail of the Commonwealth by the Federal authorities, which you had some days before suggested. We occurred in the conclusion that it would be unwise to deny the use of our jails, as it would result in sending the citizens and officials of Virginia to northern prisons, and that we had better rely upon the benefits of Federal government nearer home. You arose to leave, and, standing, you said, "Well, Bradley is with us." I said, "What?" and you replied: "Gen. Johnson is with us in this Rives case." I said: "How is that? Did the Governor appoint him?" You said: "Well, the Governor desired it—the Governor suggested it." I marked: "Well, barring the inaccuracy of the State's suggestion in one court and employing him as her counsel in another, Gen. Johnson will be of great service to the case, as he is certainly a man of fine talents, and is fully informed upon the subject." You then left. With great respect, I am yours, truly,

T. T. FAUNTLEIGH, JR.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.,

March 13, 1879.

General James G. Field.

My Dear Sir—On my return home to-day I find your letter, and also a copy of the Whig containing your statement as to the employment of Gen. Johnson; and write at once to say that, so far as I have any knowledge of the subject, it is entirely correct.

My inference at the time, from what you told me, was that Governor Holliday preferred General Johnson to any other counsel, because of the prominent part taken by him as a member of the Legislature, in connection with the matter, and his thorough investigation, in the capacity of the question involved.